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SOURCE Czechoslovak newspapers as indicated.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION TO INCREASETEXTILES IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Obrana Lidu, No 91, 17 Apr 49

Textile production is to increase 68 percent in the Five-Year Plan. This means that by the end of 1953, 9,700 more tons of woolen materials, 25,660 more tons of cotton goods, and 27,400,000 more meters of silk goods and part-silk fabrics will be placed on the domestic market than in 1948.

The planned increase is shown by the following figures:

Product	1948	1953
Cotton yarns	58,200	114,200
Woolen yarns	20,000	41,900
Linen yarns	9,400	12,800
Cotton and silk thread	--	2,500
Cotton, silk, and linen fabrics	59,700	104,700
Woolen fabrics	14,800	30,200

(in tons)

Private industry controlled 54 percent of the textile industrial capacity before February 1948.

There are to be 30,000 hectares of flax sown in Czechoslovakia in 1953. The harvest of flax in 1948 covered a third of domestic annual consumption. Sixty-six percent more silk cocoons were produced in 1948 than in 1947.

Artificial fiber production is very important. By 1953, production will have increased two and one half times over that of 1947. By the end of 1951, production of artificial silk will be started in Czechoslovakia in one of the largest factories in Europe. This will mean a twofold increase in present production. The production of artificial staple fiber is also expanding: 1953 production will more than double that of 1947.

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It is quite obvious that without nationalization this industry would be unable to compete with the flourishing textile industries of the US.

PAPER PLANT FAILS TO FULFILL PLAN -- Rude Pravo, No 114, 15 May 49

The Vetrni paper plant in Ceske Budejovice Kraj has fulfilled its pledge for the Ninth Party Congress by only 60 percent.

Still worse is the fact that the factory has consistently failed to fulfill the Five-Year Plan. Following is a table of the output in percentages of the plan since January:

Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Paper	92.4	91.8	92	94.8
Cellulose	97.7	106.5	76.5	97.8

The management of the factory explains these poor results by listing production difficulties such as breakdowns of the kettles, impure water, and shortages of electric power and labor.

The greatest problem is wood. Because of the lack of manpower, green wood is not stored to dry, but used directly. This saves one handling of the wood, but green wood must be cooked 2 hours longer, the resins fill up the sieves, and the fibers are weaker. The result is that the machinery in the plant is idle as much as 60 hours per month because of breakdowns. At the same time the stores of wood have been full of dry wood for over 6 months.

The Vetrni plant is part of the South Czech Paper Factories, which are among the weakest in fulfilling the Five-Year Plan in paper. The South Czech Factories have over 26 percent of the paper production capacity of the entire country.

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